(c) the details of the action taken on the basis of the findings against those found guilty in the management; and

(d) what is the present status of the case and steps evnisaged to ensure smooth working of the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) to (d) The Kaivalyadhama Employees Association—Joint Action Committee, Lonawala has addressed the Union Minister for Human Resource Development on certain issues relating to the functioning of the Kaivalyadhama Institute at Lonawala, Pune. Earlier the Employees Union had resorted to a strike on these issues. An on-the-spot assessment of the situation prevailing in the Institute was then conducted by the officials of the Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra on 26-27th April, 1996.

The two main issues which the Employees Association were agitating related to the (i) non-implementation of reservation policy and non-maintenance of Rosters for recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and (ii) extension of service of Joint Director (Adminstration & Training) after his superannuation.

On the Reservation issue, the assessment team found that the management had not strictly followed the instructions in this regard. The Kaivalyadhama S.M.Y.M. Samiti has since prepared the Rosters for recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and these have been inspected by the Department. The Samiti has also sent the required requisition for filling up of the vacant posts. As regards the issue relating to grant of extension of service to the Joint Director (Administration & Training), the Samiti has been requested to convene a meeting of the Governing Body for reconsideration of the issue.

Launching of International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

3981. SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND:
DR. RANBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations had launched the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction to enlighten people about their protection from natural disasters;

(b) whether Government have also taken some measures to implement this scheme in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State and Territory-wise and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. The United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed the Decade 1990—1999 as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR). The objective of the Decade is to reduce through concerted international action, especially in developing countries, the loss of life, damage to property and social and economic disruption caused by natural disasters.

(b) and (c) In order to achieve the goals and objectives of IDNDR, programmes are being implemented in cooperation with the State Governments for human resources development, encouraging research and documentation about natural disasters and improving community awareness about the need for mitigation of natural disasters. The National Centre for Disaster Management has been set up in the Indian Institute of Public Administration for undertaking research, documentation and organising training programmes. After the establishment of the Centre in 1995, thirteen training programmes/workshops/seminars have been organised by the Centre. At the State level, Faculties for disaster management have been set up with Central Government

assistance in the State Institutes of Public Administration. Such Faculties are in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction is observed on the second Wednesday of October every year to highlight matters pertaining to natural disaster reduction.

Shifting of Railway Institute of Civil Engineering

3982. SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the entire complex of the Indian Railways Institute of Civil Engineering from Pune to Bangalore; and

(b) if so, what is the rationale behind this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fall in Agricultural Production Growth Rate

3983. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a significant fall in the agricultural production growth rate in the post-Green Revolution period and from the period when price support schemes for agricultural produce have been introduced;

(b) whether Government have notices that while productivity growth rate has improved, the production growth rate has declined;

(c) if so, whether any survey has been made in this regard; and if so, to what extent agricultural growth rate has declined and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) to (c) The average annual rate of growth of agricultural production during the post-Green Revolution period i.e. 1967-68 to 1994-95 at 2.9 percent is not significantly lower than the rate of growth of production at 3.1 percent during the pre-Green Revolution period i.e. 1949-50 to 1964-65. The rate of growth in the most recent period i.e. 1980-81 to 1994-95, is much higher being 3.4 percent. The rate of growth of production of foodgrains in the most recent period of post-Green Revolution Era i.e. 1980-81 to 1994-95 is also higher being 2.9 per cent per annum as against 2.8 per cent per annum in the pre-Green Revolution period. The impact of Green Revolution is perceptible on increasing productivity per hectare. The rate of growth of productivity of foodgrains which was 1.36 per cent per annum during the pre-Green Revolution period of 1949-50 to 1964-65 increased to 2.21 per cent per annum during the overall post-Green Revolution period of 1967-68 to 1994-95 and still higher at 2.77 per cent per annum in the most recent period of post-Green Revolution Era i.e. 1980-81 to 1994-95.

The Government reviews the rates of growth of area, production and yield of crops every year and thus keep a watch on their performance. The rate of growth of agricultural production during most recent period of 1980-81 to 1994-95 has to be appreciated in view of the fact that the rate of growth of area during this period was (−)0.34% per annum in case of foodgrains and only 0.23% per annum for all crops against the rate of growth of 1.35 and 1.58 per cent per annum of foodgrains and all crops respectively in the pre-Green Revolution period.

(d) The future programme of the Government for increasing the agricultural production is basically aimed through raising the productivity per unit